XXIVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1227.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1769.

[*Conclusion of the Piece begun in our last.*]

IN this Reply, which I have put into the Mouth of a Coloniſt, I have examined, pretty minutely, the real Extent of American Liberty, under the preſent Meaſures. I have ſhewn the *Diſſimilarity* of their Condition to our own, and to that of a free People. I ſhall now ſhew the Similarity of their Condition to that of thoſe Nations whom we call Slaves. The Author of the Letter to Lord Hillſborough, ſays, "*Libertas recipit magis et minus*, that there are Degrees of Freedom." I allow it. In what does perfect political Liberty conſiſt? Some Authors define it to be, "The Power of doing what the Laws permit." If I do not miſtake the Meaning of this Definition, it is clearly erroneous. To do what the Laws of Turkey permit, certainly is *not* Liberty. Perfect political Liberty conſiſts rather,—in the not being ſubject to any Laws, but ſuch as we have conſented to by ourſelves, or by our Repreſentatives. If Britain is but imperfectly repreſented, it has but an imperfect Freedom. But conſidering the Imperfection of every Thing human, it may well boaſt of the Excellence of its Conſtitution. There are other Nations, the Lives and Fortunes of whoſe Inhabitants are dependant upon the Will of ſome Perſon whom they do not elect, and whom they cannot remove; or upon ſome other Country, in the Government of which they have no Share. France, Spain, and Turkey, are Inſtances of the firſt; Corſica, while it was under the Yoke of Genoa, of the ſecond. All ſuch Governments are abſolute or deſpotic, and the People ſubject to them we call enſlaved. Between their Situation and our own, there are indeed many Degrees. But I defy the Author of the Letter to Lord Hillſborough, to ſhew, that any of thoſe Degrees would be enjoyed by the Americans, if Meaſures ſhould be carried to the Extremes which we now fear of. I do not ſay that there is *not* a Medium, between a good Conſtitution, and ſimple Deſpotiſm; but I ſay the Americans would not *poſſeſs* that Medium. He objects to the Advocates for America, their aſſerting, "That if Dependance be enforced in any the leaſt Degree, the Coloniſts are Slaves." Let him not object it to me; my Aſſertion is that they are Slaves, if the Britiſh Parliament aſſumes unlimited Power over them, *in every Particular whatſoever*. If a People can be deprived of their Lives and their Property, by another Perſon, or another Nation, is it not evident that ſuch a People is not free? Whether it be by a Nation, or by a Monarch, is not material. The Maſters in deed are different, but the *Government* is equally deſpotic. The Helots of Sparta, were as much Slaves, as the Subjects of the Grand Signior. Now I defy any Perſon to mention one ſingle Power, which the Spartan Republic aſſumed over the Helots, which England does not aſſume over her Colonies. I would not inſinuate that Great-Britain will not govern with greater Humanity: But if her Power be mildly adminiſtred, it will indeed be a *milder* Deſpotiſm, but it will not therefore be *the leſs* a Deſpotiſm. Should we thus addreſs ourſelves to a Colony of France or Spain: You live under an abſolute Government; transfer your Allegiance to us, and you ſhall enjoy thoſe Privileges which Great-Britain diffuſes through all her Dominions. Might not anſwer us in theſe Words; "I am not burthened with Taxes in near ſo great a Proportion as our Coloniſts, but I would conſent to pay more than do, if I were to enjoy a greater Degree of Freedom. What then are thoſe Privileges which you offer to me? We might ſay to them, One of the principal Privileges ſhall be this, that you ſhall not be taxed, except by our own Repreſentatives, or elſe by the Parliament of Britain. Might they not then reply to us, I find then that my Repreſentatives are not to be a Part of that Britiſh Parliament which is to tax me? Were I ſubject to the abſolute Dominion of an Aſſembly elected by the Provinces and Cities in France, ſhould I be one Whit more free, than in being ſubject to the abſolute Dominion of its Monarch? When you ſpoke to me of Privileges, I imagined that you meant that right of Suffrage, which is the Boaſt of the Britiſh Conſtitution. You give it to me indeed, in one Place, but you will tax me in a Place where you will not give it to me. When our own Sovereign has taxed his Subjects as much as the Links proper, he will ſcarcely refuſe them the Privilege of taxing themſelves again, in any Manner they pleaſe. If you can demonſtrate to me, that our Monarch aſſumes one ſingle Power over us, which you do not aſſume over your Colonies, I will hearken to your Propoſals, but if you cannot, your Government is as arbitrary, as that of France, we are leſs taxed, and as free as your Colonies.

Having examined the real Condition of the Coloniſts, under the preſent ſuppoſed Meaſures, with as much Attention as I am capable of, I can find in it no Circumſtance, which ſhould prevent my aſſerting that they would be as deſtitute of Freedom, as any Nation ever was, or ever can be: Now whatever thoſe Rights and Privileges may conſiſt in, which confeſſedly belong to the Americans, they certainly do *not* conſiſt in Power, which is the Want of every Right, and the Deſtruction of every Privilege.

I have ſhewn that the Compariſon between the Americans, and thoſe Britons, who have no Suffrages, is falſe, and that, if it were true, it would not be argumentative. I have ſhewn what the Freedom of the Americans does *not* conſiſt in, and I will now endeavour to ſhew what *are* thoſe Privileges which for our own Sakes we muſt allow them. I cannot help obſerving in this Place, that every one who has written againſt them, has confined his Endeavours to the proving which of the Britiſh Privileges they ought *not* to poſſeſs; but not one of them has mentioned thoſe Privileges which they *ought* to enjoy. It is a little ſuſpicious that thoſe Authors whoſe profeſt Deſign is to convince and to conciliate the Coloniſts, have never once enumerated thoſe Advantages which they are ſtill to enjoy under Parliamentary Government. Surely nothing would be ſo likely to pacify them, as a Recital of the Bleſſings which are ſtill to remain to them.

But to return; in order that the Americans ſhould enjoy Britiſh Freedom, it is not ſufficient they ſhould adopt *that Part only* of our Conſtitution, which *departs* from the Principles of Britiſh Liberty. They muſt poſſeſs that Part which is excellent, as well as that Part which is defective, or their Liberty is not an Image of ours. It is not therefore ſufficient that an American Land-holder ſhould be on a Par with a Briton who has no landed Property, or with a Britiſh Papiſt? But that an American *Freeholder* ſhould have the ſame Power over his *own* Property, as a *Britiſh* Freeholder has over *his own*. If any Man ſhall object to me, that I have placed the Colonies in a Situation *too* equal to their Mother-Country; I anſwer him, that I have done ſo, only with Reſpect to their *own veſted and acquired* Property *; and that Americans have as much Right to the Property of America, when once *acquired and veſted*, as *Britons* have to the Property of *Great-Britain*.

In order that Taxation and Repreſentation may not be united in America, the Adverſaries of America deny that they were united in Britain. And Attempts have been made to produce Inſtances of their Diſunion, taken from different Periods of the Britiſh Conſtitution. It is not material to my Cauſe, to examine whether thoſe Attempts have ſucceeded. If America be entitled to Engliſh Privileges, the Engliſh Conſtitution, ſhe is entitled to that Conſtitution, as it ſtood at the *Time* when the Colonies were planted. She is not to have the Conſtitution that exiſted in the Time of William the Conqueror, or of the Saxon Heptarchies, or of the Roman Government. If England communicated to America her Conſtitution and her Privileges, we communicated them ſuch as ſhe herſelf at that Time enjoyed. It was the Conſtitution of England at that Period, that every Man poſſeſſed of 40s. a Year, by that free Tenure which we call a Freehold, ſhould have a Vote in electing a Member of that Aſſembly, which alone could tax his Property; beſides certain Perſons inveſted with Privileges in Cities and Boroughs. This was, and is the Bulwark of Engliſh Liberty; without this we ſhould be Slaves. This then is the Conſtitution which is communicated to America: Let not therefore *her* Property be taxed, except in an Aſſembly to which *her* Freeholders and Electors ſend a Repreſentative. In the Saxon Conſtitution, the Privilege of voting was diffuſed much more univerſally; it belonged to all who held by a free Tenure; that is, to all the *Subjects* of England; for thoſe who hold by other Tenures, were not Subjects, but Vilani, or Slaves. So entire was the Union at that Time, between Repreſentation and Taxation: But to this Conſtitution the Coloniſts have no Pretenſion, as it was not the Conſtitution of England at the Time of their Eſtabliſhment. By the 8th of Henry VI. the Right of voting was confined to ſuch Freeholders as had 40s. a-Year, and thus the more opulent Freeholders were entruſted with the Rights of all the reſt. It appears to me, that England, by this Change, had *Two* Kinds of Repreſentatives. The richer Freeholders repreſented the *others*, and the Houſe of Commons repreſented *them*. Thus the opulent Freeholders were *Repreſentatives of Election*, conſtituted by their Circumſtances; and the Knights were *Repreſentatives of Legiſlation*, appointed by Suffrage. If there be any Juſtice in this Opinion, all the *Subjects* of England were either actually, or virtually repreſented. But if there be not, and if it be admitted, that England was, and is *partially* repreſented——Give a Repreſentation *as* partial to her Colonies. If Britain be imperfectly repreſented, ſhe has but an *imperfect* Freedom; but if the Colonies have *no* Repreſentation, they have no Freedom at all. If Britain has *not* the *beſt* Conſtitution, which human Invention could have ſuggeſted; is it a Reaſon that America ſhould have the *worſt*?

In the memorable Conteſt with the H——e of P——rs about the Right of originating Taxes, the C——ns urged with great Force, their excluſive Right to that Privilege. They thought it unreaſonable, even that any Part of the Taxes ſhould be encreaſed, or diminiſhed, or that the Rates ſhould be examined by the P——rs, "whoſe Proportion in all Taxes, in Compariſon to what the Commonalty pay, is very inconſiderable." I believe the ſame Aſſembly think theſe Words to contain good Senſe at this Day; and it is undoubtedly very reaſonable, that thoſe who give the moſt, ſhould have the greateſt Share in modelling the Gift. Such were the Maxims that were formerly adopted by that great Aſſembly, and ſuch were the Reaſonings on which their greateſt Privilege is eſtabliſhed. Why then do they *now* think it reaſonable, that thoſe who pay not an *inconſiderable*, but *no* Proportion, ſhould not only originate a Tax, but paſs it into a Law? Compare the Spirit of their former Maxims with that of their preſent. "It is unjuſt in you, my L——ds, to *begin* a Taxation, of which you pay only a ſmall Proportion." Yet we will *impoſe* a Tax upon America, of which we pay no Proportion at all. "It is unjuſt that you, my L——ds, ſhould even *originate* a Tax upon Men, of whom you are but the leſſer Number, though the reſt may afterwards refuſe it, if they pleaſe." But it is juſt for us to enact a Tax-Law for the Coloniſts, which they ſhall *not* have a Power to refuſe, although we are not any Part of them. "The Right of propoſing Taxes belongs to us, as Repreſentatives of the People who pay them, and yet we will tax a People of whom we are *not* Repreſentatives. Bills of Supply are looked upon, not only as Laws, but as free Gifts; and, on account of this Difference in their Natures, they are ſubject to different Forms. The Lords cannot originate them; although they alſo are *Legiſlatures*. And it is not the Royal *Aſſent*, which is given, but the Royal *Thanks*. The 9th of Henry VII. enacts, that the King ſhall *thank* both Lords and Commons; but, if our Parliament ſhall tax the Coloniſts, to whom are the R——l Thanks to be addreſſed? Is he to thank his *Britiſh* Subjects, for giving him the Property of the *Coloniſts*? Is he to thank the Engliſh, for Money which they do not pay, or the Americans, for a *free Gift*, wreſted from them againſt their Will? Which of theſe Mockeries would be moſt unworthy the great Scene on which they are to be acted?

Much Declamation has been uſed, on both Sides. The Engliſh ſpeak of the Blood and Treaſure they have expended. The Americans, that they have encountered an inhoſpitable Climate, for the Purpoſes of Great-Britain, and have dedicated their Lives and Fortunes, to her Service. There is no Weight in any of theſe Declamations. Whatever was done by either of them, was done for their own Advantage. If Britain has protected the Property of America, it does not conſtitute her the Owner of that Property. She has, for her own Sake, protected, in their Turns, almoſt every Country in Europe, but that does not make her the Proprietor of thoſe Countries, or give her a Power of Taxation over them. If America, in purſuing her own Intereſt, has benefited Britain, we owe her no Obligation. Whilſt we each poſſeſs thoſe Benefits for which we expended our Treaſure, and for which they encountered that Climate, we owe nothing to each other, but reciprocal Affection. To extend their Commerce, our Anceſtors encouraged the Emigration of Britiſh Subjects. Their Induſtry abroad was thought more advantageous, than their Reſidence in Britain. As an Inducement to forego thoſe Privileges which they poſſeſſed, or might acquire at home, it was agreed that they ſhould carry Engliſh Privileges along with them. And, as an Inducement to become the Carriers, and the Labourers of England, they were endowed with a deſart Territory, uſeful only by the Induſtry they ſhould beſtow upon it, and this was given to them, as their *Wages*. Let not a Compact, founded in our Intereſt, purchaſed by their Labour, and confirmed by Time, ſuffer any Violation. Let us be content with our commercial Advantages, and thoſe Superiorities which they willingly ſubmit to. Let us make them labour for us; but let us not take from them their *Wages*, alſo.

* *The Americans muſt relinquiſh many Rights of Property; that is, many Rights of acquiring Property; for they muſt be ſubject to Britiſh Navigation-Laws, and Trade-Regulations: But the Right of granting Property, already acquired and veſted, ſhould be ſacred. This ſhould be their ſafe and inſure.*

BREST, *December* 1.

A COURIER has juſt arrived here with Orders from the Court to fit out Ten Ships of War with the utmoſt Expedition. Orders have been alſo ſent to Rochfort, for Five Ships of the Line to be got ready for Service. We are at preſent unacquainted with their Deſtination, but it is conjectured they are intended for Corſica.

NAPLES, *Dec.* 1. Sixteen Thouſand Perſons have died here of the Small-Pox; but the Fury of that Diſorder begins to abate.

FRANCFORT, *Dec.* 23. Letters from Italy adviſe, that 700 Troops of a certain Power having been diſcharged, have entered into the Service of Paoli, and that General has received ſome conſiderable Succours, both of Ammunition and Money.

BERLIN, *Dec.* 23. The Bookſellers of this City have juſt publiſhed a Treaty between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and her Serene Allies the Kings of Pruſſia, Denmark, England and Sweden, on one Part; and the King and Republic of Poland, on the other Part, concluded at Warſaw in 1768.

WARSAW, *Dec.* 14. Two Regiments of Pruſſian Cavalry began their March on the 3d Inſtant, by Drieſen, into Great Poland, in order to diſperſe the Confederates, &c. who make Incurſions into that Province as far as Poſnania.

HAMBURGH, *Dec.* 23. A Letter, dated the 14th Inſt. which we have juſt received from Polangen, a little Town in the Great-Dutchy of Lithuania, brings the following Advices:

"Yeſterday a Courier paſſed by here going to announce to the Court of Peterſburgh, that a conſiderable Body of the Ottoman Troops, which had blockaded the Fortreſs of Catharinenbourg, has been beaten

by General Romanzow. In this Battle the Ruſſians killed 2000 of the Enemy, made 1800 Priſoners, among whom were Two Baſhaws, and took all their Artillery." This News, however, ſeems to want Confirmation.

LONDON,

Dec. 13. Yeſterday the Poll for the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middleſex, was continued at Brentford, purſuant to the laſt Adjournment; at the Cloſe of which the Numbers ſtood as follow:

For Serjeant Glynn - - -	1542
Sir W. B. Proctor - - -	1278
Majority for Serjeant Glynn	264

The *Vox Populi* has often been ſtiled *Vox Dei*, and whatever may be the Opinion of contending Parties concerning it, in reſpect to the late Election for the County of Middleſex, the Spirit diſplayed on that Occaſion, by the Electors, is, at leaſt, truly laudable. To them, and to them alone, it certainly belongs to chooſe their Repreſentatives; and without entering into any invidious Compariſon of the Merits of the Two reſpective Candidates, we are bound in Juſtice to commend the noble Struggle of the Freeholders, who, unawed by Power, uninfluenced by Favour, ſo gallantly vindicated their own Privileges, by chooſing the Man they thought proper. May the glorious Example ſpread, and Britons, in an Affair where their own Welfare, and that of all Poſterity, are ſo nearly concerned, never ſubmit to be dictated to, in their Choice of Members of Parliament, by any Perſon, HOW GREAT SOEVER!

Dec. 22. His Majeſty has appointed Lord Viſcount Liſburn to be one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſquire.

Dec. 24. Yeſterday the Right Honourable the Houſe of Peers adjourned to Monday January 16, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons to Thurſday, the 19th of ſaid Month.

The Right Hon. Wellbore Ellis, is to be appointed one of the Joint Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland, in the Room of Col. Barre, reſigned.

Dec. 31. It is ſaid the Duke of Marlborough will ſucceed Lord Viſcount Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We hear that the Subſcription lately opened here in favour of General Paoli and the Corſicans, meets with much Encouragement.

It is again rumoured that ſome Changes in Adminiſtration will certainly take Place very ſoon; and that the Parties who are to come in are Friends to the Colonies.

Some Letters from the Hague mention, that Subſcriptions are now carrying on there, and at ſome of the principal Towns of Holland, to raiſe Money for the Service of the brave Corſicans.

The Report of approaching Changes in the Adminiſtration continues ſtill ſtronger than ever; and from the numberleſs Conſultations lately among the Great, there is little Doubt but ſomething of that kind is in Agitation. Among others, it is ſaid, that the ſo-long expected Removal in the T——y Board is effected. The D. of G—— will no longer have any Share in the Adminiſtration; and Mr. G. G—— will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Jan. 3. Letters from Leghorn eſtimate the Loſs which the French have ſuſtained in Corſica, ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities there, at 200 Officers, and about 6000 Soldiers, in killed, wounded and Priſoners, excluſive of Deſerters. The Corſicans, according to the ſame Letters, have loſt 13 Officers, and 350 Soldiers.

Yeſterday in the Forenoon a Wardmote was held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-Street, for the Election of an Alderman for Farringdon-Ward-Without, in the Room of the late Sir Francis Goſling: The Candidates were John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Bromwich, Paper-hanger on Ludgate-Hill, when the Majority of Hands appeared very greatly in Favour of Mr. Wilkes; but a Poll being demanded for Mr. Bromwich, it began at one o'Clock, and on cloſing the Books at Three, the Numbers were, for John Wilkes, Eſq; 255; for Mr. Bromwich, 69; upon which the latter reſigned, and Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

A Letter has been lately received from Venice, which mentions, that Lord Bute was lately ſeen there, that he lived much retired, with few Attendants, and was judged in ſo ill a State, as never to be able to return to England again.

Letters from the Hague mention, that a certain foreign Miniſter had hinted, that a Paſſage would ſoon be demanded for the Troops of a certain Power through the Territories of the States-General.

They write from Leghorn, that the French Troops ſtill continue to ſuffer by Sickneſs in Corſica, whereby great Numbers have been carried off.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 16.

Arrived in *Patuxent*, the *Eliſabeth*, Capt. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, from *London*.

*** *A* Purſe *of* One Hundred Pounds *will be run for, on the* 3*d of* May *next, over the Courſe, near this City.* The Particulars will be inſerted in our next.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

WE hear that a certain AMERICAN *Writer* will ſhortly be called over to *this* Kingdom, in order to explain his own *Works*, they being quite *incomprehenſible* to every Reader *here*, and, as we believe, every where elſe.

He ſtiles himſelf a *Loyal Patriot*: An Appellation, which we cannot imagine how he came to aſſume, unleſs it be that, in his Opinion, *Loyalty* conſiſts in a "cenſuring Freedom," and *Patriotiſm* in "vain glori-"ous Carping."

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF CONSEQUENCE is the *modeſt* Title of this Work.——Whether the Writer were led to make Choice of this *Title of Conſequence*, by what he calls a *potent Ambition*, or, a *fearing Freedom*, we know not; but we are inclined to believe him very ſincere, and that he was bleſſed with a more than ordinary *lucid Interval*, when he tells us, "he has Reaſon to fear "that many Sages would treat his *Obſervations* as idle "and fanatical Notions."

The whole *Performance*, indeed, ſeems as *unaccountable*, as the *Character* ſaid to be given of the *Author*, by a certain *Friend* of his; namely, "That he was a Man "of the moſt profound *natural Parts*, but a d——d "*Fool!*"——*Query*, Whether, in our Author's *peculiar Phraſeology*, this be not *moral Slander*, *abuſive Truth*, or, at leaſt——a *trying Figure?*——We ſhall juſt obſerve, that as this *Pamphleteer* writes without any Parallel, he muſt be acknowledged to be——AN ORIGINAL.

The PUBLIC, *though it does moſt gratefully and chearfully acknowledge the great Obligations it has to thoſe truly worthy and reſpectable Gentlemen, whoſe ſenſible and ſpirited Defences of its Rights and Liberties have done Service to their Country, and Honour to themſelves; does yet very heartily deſpiſe and ſpurn at the* paltry Productions *of ſuch* Scribblers, *as, out of* Ignorance, *or* Conceit, *would obtrude upon it*, Aſſertion *for* Argument; unmeaning Sounds *for* Senſe; Raving *for* Reaſoning; *or, in our* Author's *quaint Language*; arbitrary Dreams *for* true Ideas. *Such ill-judged Publications bring Diſgrace upon their Subject; hurt even the Cauſe they would ſeem to defend; and tend, in ſome Meaſure, to render the Country that gave Birth to them, ridiculous. Let not any one, therefore, intangle himſelf, or, meddle in* Matters *for which he has not* Talents; *nor let the* COBLER *go beyond his* LAST.

During the ANNAPOLIS RACES, *in* May *next, will be SOLD, to the BEST BIDDER,*

A GREY MARE, with Foal by OTHELLO. She was bred by *James Buchanan*, of *Glaſgow*, and was foaled in *April* 1762: She was got by SPOT, SPOT was got by PARTNER, out of a full Siſter to OLD STERLING, her Dam by CRAB, his Grand-Dam by *Dyer*'s DIMPLE, his great Grand-Dam by WHYNOT, out of a Royal Mare.—The grey Mare's Dam was got by CARTOUCH, her Grand-Dam by OLD TRAVELLER, her great Grand-Dam by SEDBURY, her great great Grand-Dam by CHILDERS, out of a Barb Mare.

A bay FILLIE, one Year old, out of the above MARE, got by OTHELLO.

COLUMBINE, a dark grey Filly, riſing Three Years old: She was got by SELIM, and her Dam was the Duke of *Cumberland*'s EBONY.

BRITANNIA, a dark grey Mare, riſing Five Years old. She was got by TRUE BRITON, and her Dam was the Duke of *Cumberland*'s EBONY.

A *Virginia* Cheſnut MARE, riſing Eight Years old: She was got by DABSTER, out of a Three Quarter blooded MARE, and is now with Foal by OTHELLO.

BY AUTHORITY,

At the NEW THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS,

BY THE NEW

AMERICAN COMPANY of COMEDIANS,

On FRIDAY the 17th Inſtant,

Will be preſented, a COMEDY, *called*

THE MISER.

Lovegold, (the Miſer) by Mr. GODWIN,
Frederick, by Mr. VERLING,
Clermont, by Mr. BURDETT,
Liſt, by Mr. MALONE,
Ramillie, by Mr. DARBY,
James, and *Decoy*, by Mr. PARKER,
Mercer, by Mr. PAGE,
Lawyer; and *Sparkle*, by Mr. WALKER,
Furniſh, by Mr. JEFFERSON.
Mrs. Wiſely, by Mrs. BURDETT,
Harriet, by Mrs. JONES,
Lappet, by Mrs. WALKER,
Wheedle, by Mrs MALONE,
And, *Mariana*, by Mrs. PARKER.

End of the PLAY, *a* DANCE, *by Mr.* GODWIN, *and Mr.* MALONE.

With SINGING, by Mrs. PARKER.

To which will be added, a FARCE, *called*

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

On SATURDAY, *the* 18*th Inſt. a* TRAGEDY, *called*

THE REVENGE,

Don Alonzo, by Mr. GODWIN,
Don Carlos, by Mr. BURDETT,
Alvarez, by Mr. PARKER,
Don Manuel, by Mr. MALONE,
And, *Zanga*, by Mr. VERLING.
Iſabella, by Mrs. WALKER,
Leonora, by Mrs. JONES.

End of the PLAY, *a* HUNTING SONG, *by Mr.* SPENCER.

To which will be added, a Ballad Opera, *call'd*,

DAMON *and* PHILLIDA.

Damon, by Mr. SPENCER,
Phillida, by Mrs. PARKER.

With a MINUET, by Mrs. PARKER, and Mr. SPENCER.

N. B. *This Night's Entertainment is the laſt, until after* PASSION-WEEK.

*** TICKETS *to be had at Mr.* KNAPP's, *near the Town-Gate, and at the Bar of the* Theatre.

☞ LOWER BOXES, 7*s.* 6*d.*——PIT, and UPPER BOXES, 5*s.*——*The Doors to be opened at* Four, *and the* Play *to begin preciſely at* Six o'Clock.

March 13, 1769.

MADE his Eſcape from the Sheriff of *Prince-George's* County, a certain *Joſeph Zachariah Thomſon*, born in *St. Mary's* County, a young Man, about Five Feet Seven Inches high, of a thin Viſage, a fair Complexion: Had on him, when he went away, an old ſhort Sagothy Coat, a ſtrip'd Linſey Woolſey Waiſtcoat, old brown Cloth Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and a ſlouch'd Hat.——Whoever will bring ſaid Perſon to the Subſcriber, or ſecure him, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, from

(4w) JOHN ADDISON, Sheriff.

This Day is publiſhed, in Twelves, (*Price* 1*s.* 6*d. neatly bound in Red.*

A NEW AND ACCURATE

SPELLING DICTIONARY;

TEACHING

The Part of SPEECH and PRONUNCIATION of every WORD and SYLLABLE in the ENGLISH TONGUE;

AND DIGESTED IN

A RATIONAL AND EASY MANNER:

WITH

A LIST of PROPER NAMES of MEN and WOMEN.

AND

A Compendious ENGLISH GRAMMAR; compiled for the Uſe of SCHOOLS.

By the Rev. ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, M. A.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR, and ſold by ISAAC FELL, at No. 14, in *Pater-noſter-Row.* 1768.

LOST, laſt Saturday Evening, betwixt the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. *Rutland*, and the Play-Houſe, a Gold Ring, ſet with ſeveral white Stones, the Whole reſembling the Shape of a Croſs. Two of the Stones had dropped out of it, before it was loſt. Whoever may pick up ſaid Ring, and will be ſo kind as to ſend it to Mrs. *Jones*, at Mrs. *Rutland*'s, or leave the ſame at the Printing-Office, ſhall receive ONE DOLLAR Reward.

FIGURE

WILL cover MARES, this Seaſon, at *Schoolfield, Prince George*'s, *Maryland*, at Four Piſtoles, and Two and Sixpence the Keepers. The Money to be paid at covering. For Six Piſtoles a Foal will be inſured. The Money to be ſent with the Mares, or a Note, with a Seal from under the Hand of the Owner. The Mares covered by this Horſe laſt Year, that did not prove with Foal, ſhall be covered this Seaſon, at Two Piſtoles each.——FIGURE is fat and healthy, and will begin to cover by the 10th of *April*.

*** GEORGE WILSON, *alias* WHEETLY, is deſired immediately to return to his Service.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1769.

WILLIAM TOD

HAS juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from *Europe*, a large and very neat Aſſortment of SADDLERY, *viz.* Ladies Hunting Side-Saddles, with ſcarlet, green, and blue Covers, trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace, and Gold Fringes, Ditto, with Silk and Worſted Fringes, Mens Hunting Saddles, with Holſters, both plain and trimmed, with double and ſingle Rows of Gold and Silver Lace, with a great Variety of Bridles, Velvet Hunting Caps, and Silver-mounted Hunting Whips, with Thongs. All Sorts of Bits and Stirrups, both plated and poliſhed: Alſo a few of the beſt Wax Flambeaus, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, (for ready Money only) at his Store in *Arch-Street*, above *Fourth-Street*, near the Academy.

N B. Said *Tod* carries on the Buſineſs of Coach-making in all its Branches, as uſual.

Spotſylvania, Feb. 28, 1769.

In Obedience to a Decree of the Hon. the General Court, will be ſold, for ready Money, on the firſt Monday in April *next, (being* Spotſylvania *Court Day) at the Town of* Frederickſburg; *the following Lands, and Slaves, to ſatisfy a Debt due from* Benjamin Grymes, *Eſq; to the Executors of the late* John Champe, *Eſq;*

ONE TRACT, whereon the ſaid *Grymes* formerly lived, on *Rappahannock* River, containing about 1700 Acres.——One other Tract, near to the former, containing about 700 Acres, whereon there is a Smelting Furnace, now in Blaſt, and ſundry valuable Improvements. Theſe Tracts are within Seven Miles of the Town of *Frederickſburg*, and will be laid off, and ſold, in Lots, as ſhall be adjudged moſt probable to enhance their Value. Alſo the Lots in the ſaid Town of *Frederickſburg*, whereon the Lower Inſpection now ſtands, together with the Landing, and what is to them belonging: Alſo about Nineteen valuable Slaves. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue 'til all is ſold. An indiſputable Title will be made to the Purchaſer. JOHN CARTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Virginia, March 4, 1769.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *New-Kent* County, on Monday laſt, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant Man, named THOMAS BELCHER, about 28 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, well made, fair Complexion, light Hair, which he wears, red thin Beard, and ſpeaks effeminately: His Occupation is Farming, which he underſtands, but pretends to a Knowledge in many other Kinds of Buſineſſes: Had on, and took with him, a Felt Hat, almoſt new, an old brown Cut Wig, a light Duffil Coat, half worn, with round white Metal Buttons, mix'd Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches of white Cotton, filled with yellow Wool, one Pair of Sagothy Breeches, one Oſnabrig Shirt, Country-made mix'd Yarn Hoſe, one Pair of white Cotton ditto, one Pair of Country-made Shoes, nailed all round with Hob-Nails, one Pair of old Pumps, with carved Braſs Buckles. He was ſeen, it is ſuppoſed, paſſing *Todd*'s Bridge, going to the Northward, the Morning following, in Company with ſome Man who wore a blue Coat. He has very likely forged a Paſs, or Diſcharge; and he may probably attempt to make his Eſcape by Water.——All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid employing, or harbouring him.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, and gives Intelligence thereof, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall be paid at the Rate of Sixpence *per* Mile for any Number he may be from home, under Forty; and then for any greater Number, at the Rate of Nineteence *per* Mile; if out of the Colony, Five Pounds, more than the Law allows; and, if brought home, reaſonable Charges, paid by (ws) JOSEPH WATKINS.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LAST Wednesday Morn, at break of Day,
From *Philadelphia* ran away,
An *Iriſhman*, nam'd JOHN M'KEOGHN,
To Fraud and Impoſition prone;
About Five Feet Five Inches high,
Can curſe and ſwear as well as lie;
How old he is I can't engage,
But Forty-Five is near his Age;
He came (as all Reports agree)
From *Belfaſt* Town in Sixty-Three,
On board the *Culloden*, a Ship
Commanded by M'LEAN that Trip;
Speaks like a *Scotchman*, very broad,
Is round ſhoulder'd, and meagre jaw'd;
Has thick ſhort Hair, of ſandy Hue,
Breeches and Hoſe of Maz'reen blue;
Of lightiſh Cloth an outſide Veſt,
In which he commonly is dreſs'd;
Inſide of which Two more I've ſeen,
One Flannel, th' other coarſe Nankeen.
He ſtole, and from my Houſe convey'd,
A Man's blue Coat, of Broadcloth made;
A grey great Coat, of Bearſkin Stuff,
(Nor had the Villian yet enough;)
Some Chintz (the Ground was Pompadour)
I lately purchas'd in a Store,
Beſides a Pair of blue ribb'd Hoſe,
Which he has on as I ſuppoſe.
He oft in Converſation chatters,
Of Scripture and religious Matters,
And fain would to the World impart,
That Virtue lodges in his Heart;
But take the Rogue from Stem to Stern,
The Hypocrite you'll ſoon diſcern;
And find (tho' his Deportment's civil)
A Saint without, within a Devil.
Whoe'er ſecures ſaid JOHN M'KEOGHN,
(Provided I ſhould get my own)
Shall have from me, in Caſh paid down,
Five Dollar-Bills, and Half-a Crown.

WATER-STREET, MARY NELSON.
Jan. 10, 1769.

Port-Tobacco, Feb. 28, 1769.

RAN away, on the Firſt of *January* laſt, from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant Woman, named *Hannah Carr*:——Had on, when ſhe went away, a blue and white ſtript *Manchester* Cotton Gown, a black and white Silk and Cotton Handkerchief, Check Apron, and a black ſilk Bonnet. She is a ſtrong middle-ſiz'd Woman, of a fair ruddy Complexion, large viſaged, brown Hair, pitted much with the Small-Pox, and her Eyes inclinable to be ſore.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, paid by me,

(4w) JOSEPH ADERTON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 8, 1769.

WHEREAS the Store of CHARLES CARROLL, Eſq; in this City, has been within theſe Three Days broke open, and there has been taken from thence, One CHESHIRE, and Five GLOUCESTER CHEESES, and likewiſe about Thirty Pound of clay'd SUGAR.——Whoever will give Information to the ſaid CHARLES CARROLL, Eſq; of the ſaid Burglary and Robbery, ſhall receive, upon Conviction of the Offender, or Offenders, TEN POUNDS Reward. CHARLES CARROLL, of *Carrolton*.

To be SOLD, very cheap, for Caſh only, by the Subſcriber, at the Store where Mr. Thomas Wilſon *did live, on the Dock*, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum, *New-England*, and *Philadelphia* ditto, *Holland* Geneva, in Caſes, or by the Flaſk, *French* Coniac Brandy, *Bourdeaux* Claret, Cordials, double and ſingle refined *London* Loaf-Sugar, *Boſton* and *Philadelphia* ditto, *Muſcovado* ditto, Molaſſes and Hops, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allſpice, Pepper and Ginger, Soap and Candles, Felt Hats, Womens Stuff Shoes, Powder, Shot, Bar-Lead, and Flints, Stone, Flint, and Earthen Ware, Iron Pots, and Frying Pans, fine Salt, Cheeſe, Cards, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allum, and Chalk, *Stoughton's* Bitters, *Bateman's* Drops, Elixir of Bardana, famous for the Gout and Rheumatiſm, *&c. &c. &c.*

WILLIAM ROOKE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of ROOKE and MAYBURY, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and the Favour will be acknowledged by their humble Servant, Wm. ROOKE.

LIKEWISE any Perſon having any Claim or Demand againſt the above-ſaid Partnerſhip of ROOKE and MAYBURY, are hereby required to bring in their Accompts to me, and they ſhall be paid on Demand. Wm. ROOKE.

LOST, BORROWED, or STOLEN,

HUME's Hiſtory of *England*, Quarto, printed for ANDREW MILLAR, bound in red Turkey. Lord *Shaftſbury's* Works, Octavo. Origin of Evil, Octavo *. Second Volume of *Hurd's* Commentary on *Horace*, Octavo.——Such Gentlemen as have borrowed any of the above Books, are requeſted to lodge them with the Printer; or, if they have been accidentally picked up in a Public-Houſe, or inadvertently pocketed, their being return'd to the Printer, will be gratefully acknowledged by their very humble Servant, THE OWNER.

* By SOAME JENINGS, *Eſq;*

FOR SALE,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on *Mattawoman* Branch, in *Charles* County, called HULL, containing 387 Acres, on which are Two Plantations in good Repair, one in the Occupation of Mrs. *Sarah Cawood*, the other of *Charles Innes*, having Two Apple Orchards of exceeding good Fruit, ſufficient to make at leaſt 5000 Gallons of Cyder a-Year. The Land is good for making Tobacco, Corn, or ſmall Grain; is well wooded, and has very fine Water. The Swamp which belongs to it is very valuable for making Meadow, and affords a good Range for Stock. There are Three Tobacco Houſes on the Land, Two of which almoſt new; the other Buildings are in pretty good Repair. Thoſe who chooſe to purchaſe the whole, or Part, may apply to me, at *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.——I have alſo for Sale, another Part of the ſaid Tract, adjoining the former, containing about 113 Acres, on which are good Improvements, ſuch as a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, and other Office-Houſes, with a very fine Orchard of bearing Apple and Peach Trees, ſufficient to yield 3000 Gallons, with a Still and Cyder-Mill. This Part of the Land hath the ſame Advantage of the Swamp as the former.——If no private Purchaſers ſhould apply before Monday the 3d Day of *April* next, the Part of Land herein firſt mentioned, will there be ſet up, to Public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Cawood*, on the Premiſes. (ts) JAMES MARSHALL.

Subſcriptions for the following Books, are taken at the Printing-Office.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED
JOHN WILKES, Eſq;
Some of which were formerly publiſhed under the Title of
THE
NORTH-BRITON,
In Three Volumes.

THEY contain all that he has yet publiſhed of his Conſtitutional Hiſtory of *England*, from the Revolution, to the Time of his Departure for *France*, in 1764; the moſt important Events of Government, with their ſecret Springs and Cauſes, during the Adminiſtration of

LORD HOLLAND,	LORD HALIFAX,
WILLIAM PITT, Eſq;	LORD EGREMONT,
LORD BUTE,	LORD SANDWICH,

And
GEORGE GRENVILLE, Eſq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Perſonages, at this Time ſtruggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occaſioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controverſies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an inſtructive Hiſtory of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with ſuch Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the Third Volume chiefly conſiſts, were privately printed by the Author, for the Uſe of a few truſty Friends. Such is the Scarceneſs of theſe Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived, have given Two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unſubſcribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subſcribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subſcriptions are taken by all the Bookſellers at *New-York, Philadelphia, Boſton*, and *Charles-Town, South-Carolina*; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at Eight Shillings a Dollar.

** CHURCHILL's WORKS *are printed, and will be ſent to* Annapolis, *for the Subſcribers, very ſoon. Upwards of Two Thouſand Subſcribers Names are preſixed to them.* (3w)

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 300 Acres of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, on the Drafts of *Buſh* Creek; about Thirty Acres of which is already cleared, and now under a good new Fence. The Soil is good, and produces fine Tobacco. The Title is indiſputable. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber at *Elk-Ridge* Landing. (5w) JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

On Wedneſday, *the 29th of* March *Inſt. preciſely at* 12 *o'Clock, at the Houſe of Mrs.* ORRICK, *in* Baltimore-Town, *will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder*,

THE Sloop POLLY, about Three Years old, Twenty Tons Burthen, with all her Tackle and Apparel. She will lye at the Public Wharf of *Baltimore*, for ſeveral Days before that appointed for Sale, where ſhe may be viewed by any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe. Three Months Credit will be allowed, giving Bond and Security, if required, to JAMES FRENCH.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *for a Term of Years*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing One Hundred and Fifty-five and One Half Acres, lying in the Foreſt of *Baltimore* County, joining the Land where *Benjamin Burnt* formerly lived. There is a fine Branch on the Land, which will make a good Meadow, with very little Trouble; and, as it joins the Barrens, has this particular Advantage, that it can never be deprived of an extenſive Range for Cattle and Hogs. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*.

(5w) JOHN CAMPBELL.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1769.

THE Subſcriber propoſes continuing the TAVERN, at the Sign of the Blue-Ball, (oppoſite to Mr. *Middleton's*) lately kept by her deceaſed Huſband, and takes this Method to acquaint her Friends, and the Public in general, that an unwearied Application ſhall not be wanting to render her Houſe and Entertainment agreeable to all ſuch as ſhall pleaſe to favour her with their Company.——She alſo takes this Opportunity to return her unfeigned Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have already favoured her with their Friendſhip, and humbly hopes, as it ſhall be her conſtant Study to deſerve it, for a Continuance of their Favours. MARGARET JANE M'MORDIE.

N. B. She has very good Stables, and is always well ſupplied with excellent Clover, Hay, and Oats, ſo that Gentlemen may depend on having their Horſes uſed with the greateſt Care.

A PRIVATE CHARITY CONCERT will be perform'd in the Aſſembly-Room at *Upper-Marlborough*, on Wedneſday the 29th of *March* Inſt. by a Number of the beſt Hands, on different Inſtruments; the firſt Violin by Mr. LEONARD.——TICKETS, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, to be had of the Managers, Major *Joſeph Sim*, Meſſieurs *Charles Digges*, *John Hepburn*, Jun. and *Chriſtopher Richmond*, who will have the Application of the Money ariſing for the intended Charity.

December 2, 1768.

STOLEN, or STRAY'D, from *Upper-Marlborough*, a white HORSE, about 13 Hands high, well made, branded on the near Shoulder with a T, and on the near Buttock, with the Letter M; he has a Switch Tail, his fore Feet are broad, and he trots and gallops.——Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JAMES ROBINSON.

Baltimore-Town, February 12, 1769.

THE Subſcriber gives this public Notice, that he has finiſhed his Houſe, which he intended for the Conveniency of Inoculation: It is within Half a Mile of the Town, on a healthy Situation, with an agreeable Proſpect. He intends to begin Inoculation, the 15th of this Inſtant, and continue until the laſt of *June*. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with, by

Their humble Servant,
(3m) HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. His Price for Inoculation, is 2*l.* 14*s.* each, 20*s. per* Week for Board, and Attendance, ſo that the whole Expence will not exceed more than Five or Six Pounds Currency, and their Sickneſs (if any) not continue more than Two, Three, or Four Days.

February 15, 1769.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, on Monday the 3*d Day of* April *next*,

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, or thereabout, being the Part, clear of the Widow's Thirds, of the Land and Plantation on which Mr. *Benjamin Welſh*, deceaſed, lately lived, on which is a very large Brick Houſe, begun by Mr. *Welſh*.——The Day following, will be ſold, in the ſame Manner, on the Premiſes, Two Thirds of about Two Hundred Acres of Land, being Mr. *Benjamin Welſh's* Part of the Tracts, called SNOWDEN and WELSH, in Defiance of WILLIAMS and CLARK, and BACON HALL: This Land lies within a very ſmall Diſtance of *Snowdens* Works, and Mr. *Welſh* formerly lived on it. Thoſe who are acquainted with theſe Lands, know them to be very good, and thoſe who are not acquainted with them, but from their Situation, and may be deſirous of purchaſing, are requeſted to view the Lands, and, it is not doubted, they will be pleaſed with them.——And, the Day following, will be ſold, in the ſame Manner, on the Premiſes, Two Thirds of a Tract of Land, called CHENEY's PURCHASE, containing 100 Acres, which lately belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Welſh*, lying on the South Side of *South-River*. If any of the Days appointed ſhould prove bad, the reſpective Sales will be on the next fair Day.——I have Window Frames and Saſhes, beſides a Quantity of Scantling, and ſome Plank, deſigned by Mr. *Welſh*, for his Houſe, which I am deſirous of ſelling to the Purchaſer of the Land.

(6w) THOMAS RUTLAND.

To be SOLD, *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Thurſday the* 6*th Day of* April, 1769,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 2000 Acres, more or leſs, lying in *Faquier* County, in *Virginia*, well wooded and watered: Said Land lies within Half a Mile of the main Road, that goes from *Dumfries* to *Winchester*, and Three Miles to the Weſtward of the *Bull-Run* Mountain, on a Branch of *Gooſe* Creek, One Fourth Part of this Land, will make exceeding good Meadow. The whole is well adapted for Farming. The Sale to begin exactly at Twelve o'Clock, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN SCIERS, who lives within Half a Mile of the Land, and will ſhew it to any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, the whole will be Sold together, or parcelled out, as may be agreed on the Day of Sale. Time will be given for Payment, on giving Bond with Security, if required.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Feb. 27, 1769.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *or Mr.* ANTHONY STEWART, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Dorcheſter* County, called BROWN's FOLLY, containing 930½ Acres. It lies on the main Road that leads to the Bridge of *Black-Water*, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Capt. *William* [illegible], and about 7 or 8 Miles from *Cambridge*. The Land is level, and exceedingly well timbered, with white and red Oak. The Title is indiſputable.

(tf) WILLIAM BROWN.

Virginia, November 20, 1768.

FALLS of PATOWMACK.

For Encouragement to Trade, &c. I purpoſe to let out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for a Number of Years, or otherwiſe, this Place, with all the valuable Improvements hereafter mentioned.

AT the Landing, and along-ſide of Six Fathom Water, a complete Stone Building, 151 Feet long, 36 wide, and 3¼ Stories high.

In this Edifice are contained, *1ſt*, A valuable Merchant Mill, with Two Pair of Stones, Bolting Mills and Fan new, well fixed, and conſtantly ſupplied with a never failing Stream, ſufficient to keep the whole of them going. I can affirm, that this Mill, with the Aſſiſtance of Four Men and Two Boys, can manufacture 50,000 Buſhels of Wheat annually, into good merchantable Flour.

2d, A large Bakery, with Three Ovens, Brakes and other Neceſſaries compleatly fitted, and a fine Bread-Room above the ſaid Bakery and Ovens.

3d, Two large Granaries, 36 Feet by 30, on each Side the Mill, ſo that Grain cannot be ſtored more conveniently. Adjoining to theſe is,

4th, A neat retailing Store, with its Shelves, Counter, Drawers, *&c.* compleatly finiſhed.——Adjacent to the ſaid Store, is a convenient Accounting Room, with a Fire-Place, at the Back of which, is a private Lodging Room, with a Fire-Place likewiſe. From this Room we enter into a Balcony 24 Feet long, with proper Seats fronting the River, which commands variety of curious and entertaining Proſpects.

5th, The ſeveral large Rooms below, for the ſtoring of Salt and *Weſt-India* Goods, with their Cellars, *&c.* ſo near the River, that, by the Aſſiſtance of a Crane, a Veſſel of any Burthen may diſcharge her Load ſafe in the Stores in as little Time as can be done in any Port in America; and likewiſe makes equal Diſpatch in Loading, the Granaries being ſo near the Veſſel, and the Fall from the Houſe ſo great, that, by a Spout from the Windows, the Grain my be conveyed in the moſt ſpeedy and eaſy Manner.——The Loft of this Building has no Partition, and therefore, being 151 Feet long, and 36 wide, gives great Plenty of Room to ſpread Flour to cool, in the Summer, ſo that nothing is wanting but a Capital to make the Place complete.

Contiguous to the Mills, *&c.* is a very good Dwelling-Houſe, built with Stone, Two Stories high, 96 Feet long, and 28 wide, with convenient Rooms, Kitchen, Cellars, and Ten Fire-Places thereto belonging, to be let with the ſaid Mills.

I have laid out 53 Lots for a Town here, each Lot containing Half an Acre, including the Tobacco Warehouſes; moſt Part are for Sale on moderate Terms.

I have within thoſe Lots built a Griſt Mill, for Country Cuſtom, and a Saw Mill, and will ſupply Scantling and Plank for building, very cheap.

The River *Patowmack* is ſo well known, that I need not be particular in deſcribing it; as from its Mouth to the very Falls, it is allowed to be the beſt Navigation of any River on the Continent.

The Falls are ſituated 12 Miles above *Alexandria*, and 3 Miles above *George-Town*.——Any Veſſel that comes to *Alexandria*, or up to *George-Town*, will find deeper Water above to the ſaid Falls, the Channel being ſtraight, and eaſily found. The Falls excel any Part of the Colony, for beautiful building Stone, in the greateſt Quantity, and the eaſieſt raiſed. The Soil is exceſſively rich, and abounds with the fineſt of Springs convenient to every Part. And,

Above all the Advantages before-mentioned, the Place is noted for one of the fineſt Fiſheries in *Virginia*; the whole Seaſon through, the beſt of Fiſh is caught here in great Abundance.

The Falls Landing is Ten meaſured Miles nearer to *Leeſburg*, *Winchеſter*, and ſo to the Back Country, than any other whatſoever. Beſides, this Landing being ſo much nearer to the Back Inhabitants, and a fine Road, it receives all the Produce brought down from above the Great Falls, in Battoes, which Buſineſs is now become very conſiderable, and muſt improve; as *Indian* Corn, Walnut-Plank, and Lumber of all Sorts, will bear the Land Carriage, from the Falls above, to this Place; much more, and better, will Wheat, Pig, and Bar-Iron, and Tobacco. All thoſe Commodities are made in great Plenty on each Side the River, above the Falls; the Lands being very fine; the Produce muſt be brought to this Spot for Shipping.

For further Encouragement, any Gentleman that might be willing to ſettle here, and carry on a Trade ſuitable to the Place, may have the Mills, with all Improvements; and I will oblige myſelf to furniſh him, this preſent Year, with 5000 Buſhels of good merchantable Wheat, 8000 Buſhels next Year, and 10,000 Buſhels annually after, of my own Produce, for the Terms agreed on. Or, if he, or they, chuſe rather to put in a Stock, any Way adequate to the Improvements made by me, I will be at an equal Expence towards the Working, Supporting, and Maintaining the ſaid Buſineſs, receiving my Proportion of the Profits; but it is not to be ſuppoſed that I could advance any Thing farther, than finding the Mills and all Improvements, without any Rent. The Management and Direction I will give up, and he, or they, may draw his, or their, whole Stock out, when they pleaſe; otherwiſe I will rent the whole, very reaſonable, as before-mentioned.

"Here Water falls, and might do more, by Art!
"Majeſtic Nature ſhines in ev'ry Part."

Beſides the above; at the *Seneca* Falls, which is the Public Landing-Place for all the Iron, and other Commodities, brought down the River *Patowmack*, from above, at the ſaid Landing, the ſaid River being commanded and brought through a natural Race, where there is a Fall of Ten Feet Water; I have to diſpoſe of, in the ſame Manner, one of the beſt Places for Furnace, Forges, Saw, and Griſt Mill, that can be found.

The principal Articles to ſupport thoſe Works to Advantage, are Ore, Coals, Timber and Stone; all of which are in the greateſt Quantity, of the beſt Quality, and eaſieſt procured.—The Iron Ore is inexhauſtible on the River Side, and belongs to me, I will deliver it on the Furnace Bank at Ten Shillings per Ton, Coal at Twenty Shillings per Load of 144 Buſhels.—Thoſe Articles are brought down to the Spot by Water in Battoes; and I have 13,000 Acres of Land adjoining to the ſaid Falls above, binding the River Fifteen Miles including ſeveral Iſlands. All thoſe Lands are covered with the beſt of Timber; and as the Navigation is ſo eaſy up to the *Shenandore* Falls, it is not poſſible there ſhould ever be a Scarcity of Timber and Ore to ſupport the Scheme.—The Situation is ſo good that the Furnace, Forges, and Mills, may join to one another, along Side of the ſaid Race, at the Landing; and every Article is conveyed to the Works, from the main River, by this Race, which affords the Fall, as abovementioned. There being no further Expence attending the Water Part, the Foundation ſo good, with a natural Race for the Water to run, and building Stone, Timber, &c. ſo convenient; I can venture to affirm, that one Year's Profit will reimburſe the whole Expence and Coſts of Building.

Between the Landing at the *Seneca*, and that at the Little Falls (where the Tide goes) is, by Survey, exactly 14 meaſured Miles. A public Waggon Road is lately opened betwixt them, and is already much frequented.

I have alſo built, at the *Seneca*, a Smith's Shop, with Two Fires, and a Wheelwright's Shop adjoining, together with ſeveral Dwelling-Houſes at the ſame Place; I have likewiſe got new Battoes ſuitable for bringing down the Commodities.

The Buildings and Improvements at both Landings, ſo far as I have done, have actually coſt me upwards of Eleven Thouſand Pounds; and I have ſo great an Opinion of the many Advantages ariſing from thoſe convenient Situations, that I am willing to add a further Stock of One Hundred Working Slaves, ſeated on 17000 Acres of the moſt valuable Land on *Patowmack*, joining the ſaid Falls, actually in my Poſſeſſion, and convenient to ſupport all the ſaid Buſineſs. Thoſe ſeveral Plantations are well ſtock'd with Horſes, Cattle, and Hogs. Among the ſaid Slaves, are very valuable Tradeſmen, ſuch as Forgemen, Coopers, Smiths, and Carpenters. I have ſeveral Waggons and Teams, that work upon the Road, between the Two Landings; and ſhall be ready to put the whole in Stock, provided I get a ſuitable Partner, who underſtands Trade and Buſineſs; or will rent the Whole, or Part, as we may agree.

Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to increaſe his, or their Fortune, by taking the Trouble to come and view the Premiſes, and examine the ſame, will be ſatiſfied, that I have not advanced any Thing farther than they find agreeable to Truth; and I am confident, that there is no Buſineſs, whatever, at this Time, that can afford more certain and larger Profit, from ſo ſmall an Advance, as the additional Expence required. JOHN BALLENDINE.

Kent-Iſland, January 23, 1769.

ANY Perſon having Cheſnut Rails to diſpoſe of, and will engage to land them on the Upper End of *Kent-Iſland*, may meet with a Purchaſer for Eight or Ten Thouſand, by applying to the Subſcriber.——I ſhould be glad to know the loweſt Terms they would deliver them at.

(7w) REZIN ROWLES.

December 30, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Airs*'s Ford, on the Falls of *Patapſco*, on *Elk-Ridge*, an *Iriſh* indented Servant Man, named PETER DENNY, about 20 Years of Age, about Five Feet Two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, thin viſaged, grey eyed, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox, ſhort brown Hair, and carries his Head crooked, is much addicted to Liquor, and when drunk, is very quarrelſome: Had on, when he went away, a new Check Shirt, a new Bearſkin Coat, bound round with black Binding, a blue Sagathy Jacket, with the Skirts lin'd with the ſame, and yellow Buttons, a Pair of new Broad Cloth Breeches, a Pair of plain Yarn Stockings, a Pair of new Shoes, and Steel Buckles, a Felt Hat, bound with black Ferreting, a new red Duffil great Coat, and took with him, a black Stallion, about 13 Hands high, and near Nine Years old, with a half worn *Engliſh* Saddle, and Snaffle Bridle: He alſo took with him Three Bills, One of Twenty Shillings, One of Fifteen, and One of Five; and, as he is well acquainted in *Baltimore-Town*, he may probably change his Dreſs.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Three Pounds for the Man, and Thirty Shillings for the Horſe, beſide what the Law allows, paid by

(tf) VALENTINE BROWN, Junior.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, *of* HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEIL, lying in *Baltimore* County: This Tract of Land conſiſts of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far diſtant from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are ſeveral Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and ſeveral Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greateſt Part of which has not been above Two Seaſons in Cultivation, and quite freſh. The Improvements are not very conſiderable, being old; but ſome of them, at a ſmall Expence, may be made both good and ſerviceable. There is no Tract of Land in theſe Parts, ſo well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indiſputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaſer. The Sale is to be on the Premiſes, on the laſt Day of *May* next. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Intereſt. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, are referred to Mr. JOHN PACA, of *Baltimore* County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of *Annapolis*, for any Information they may want.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the 4th Day of April *next*,

THE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres, lying in *Prince-William* County, and within 18 Miles of *Colcheſter*, 14 of *Dumfries*, and 25 of *Falmouth*. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin preciſely at 12 o'Clock, at the Houſe of SCARLET MADDINS, on the Premiſes, and the Land ſold either in Lots, or the Whole, as ſhall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
(15w) DANIEL CARROLL,
HENRY ROZER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the *Neathſco* Iron-Works, in *Virginia*, on, or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor*, Eſq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a ſower Look when taxed with any Thing amiſs; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and ſundry other Sorts of Cloaths, beſides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is ſuch a Proficient in that Buſineſs, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of ſmall Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John M'Millian* of *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame Age and Size as himſelf. They croſſed *Patowmack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themſelves undiſcovered. As *Billie* was ſome Time laſt Summer brought from *Carolina*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Paſs, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of ſome Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome Place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Taylor*'s Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore* County, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Diſtance from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George*'s County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.